

ACT PREMEDITATED SAYS CAPT. GRANT

Commander of Steamer Tolosa Believes
Colonel Whittlesley Made Preparations
Before Leaving New York.

(By The Associated Press)
HAYANA, Nov. 30.—What compelling motive sent Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesley, commander of the "Tolosa" battalion, aboard into the sea only a few hours after his arrival last Saturday night may be revealed in letters to members of his family and business associates, which he left for Captain Grant of the steamer Tolosa to deliver.

None of these letters were in the captain's possession when the Tolosa docked tonight. Captain Grant also received a note from Colonel Whittlesley, which he declared he regarded as confidential.

"I can say, however, that from all appearances, the act was premeditated," Captain Grant declared, "and that Colonel Whittlesley leaped overboard either just before or just after midnight Saturday."

Various wireless messages were left by Colonel Whittlesley for transmission but these were not forwarded and except in case of one of the messages, their nature was not disclosed. This particular message said that he would be missing.

None of the letters which Colonel Whittlesley left on his berth were on the writing paper of the steamship company, nor were any of them dated, which led to the belief that they were written before embarking on the Tolosa.

After experiencing heavy weather nearly all the way from New York, the Tolosa docked this evening nearly 10 hours late and it was only after ten hours of conferences with representatives of the American and British consulates and the acting first secretary of the American legation, Cord Meyer, Jr., that Captain Grant would give out any statement.

"I learned just before we sailed last Saturday morning that Colonel Whittlesley was aboard," said Captain Grant, "but I did not see him until dinner that night. He sat at my table and appeared quite normal."

"The first intimation I had that he had disappeared was Monday morning. It appears that he had struck up an acquaintance with A. Maloret, another passenger, and conversed with him in the smoking room until 11:15 Saturday night, when he left suddenly, saying he would retire. He was not seen afterward."

"On Sunday Mr. Maloret inquired for him, but thought he was ill, as we were meeting heavy weather. On Monday morning, when it was found that his berth was undisturbed, an investigation was made and nine letters to members of family, several wireless messages and a note to me were discovered on his berth. The stateroom was then locked and the papers were delivered to me."

"I did not forward the wireless messages, but sent two of my own—one to his executor, John B. Pruyn, and another to the company office. The letters entrusted to me I shall mail as soon as possible."

ARREST CONTRACTORS OF COLLAPSED THEATER

(By The Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Sylvester Rosenthal and Samuel Moskowitz, owners and contractors of the American theater in Brooklyn, which collapsed yesterday, burying nearly 50 workmen, today were ordered held without bail when they were arraigned before Magistrate Lilo on charges of manslaughter.

Later, however, Supreme Court Justice Kelly granted a writ of habeas corpus and the pair were released on \$15,000 bail each, furnished by a surety company.

With four city departments pressing separate inquiries, search of the ruins continued, resulted in discovery of the seventh body. Eighteen injured are lying in hospitals.

LYNCH NEGRO YOUTH CHARGED WITH ATTACK

(By The Associated Press)

BALLINGER, Texas, Nov. 30.—Charged with an attack upon a 9-year-old white girl, Robert Murtore, 15-year-old negro, was taken from officers here today and lynched.

The girl was attacked last night and seriously injured. The negro was arrested and failed here. A mob began forming this morning and Sheriff Flynn placed Murtore in an automobile and attempted to escape. The mob overtook the officer, however, seized the negro boy, and taking him to a post three miles from town, riddled his body with bullets.

RATHENAU MAY RETURN TO POST OF MINISTER

(By The Associated Press)

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The return of Dr. Walter Rathenau to the post of minister of reconstruction in the near future is predicted, as a result of the negotiations in which he is engaged in London.

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WATSON ASKS THAT HENSON BE FIRED

Result of Protests by Savannah Mayor
Over Raids Made in Private Home
by Prohibition Agents.

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Watson of Georgia today formally requested Commissioner Blair of the internal revenue bureau to dismiss E. B. Henson and other prohibition agents associated with him in the raids last week in Savannah which resulted in protests by Mayor Stewart of that city and others against the alleged abuse of powers by the enforcement officers.

In a letter to Mr. Blair, the senator said before him "corroborative evidence" in the nature of affidavits alleging misuse of authority by the agent in other raids in the same city. The letter set forth charges of mistreatment of parties claimed not to be interested in the affairs and of the alleged use of profane language and insults to all persons with whom the agents came in contact in their raids.

As grounds for the retirement of Mr. Henson and the other agent involved, the Georgia senator sets forth the following:

"They were guilty of rash violation of the laws of Georgia and of the supreme law of the United States."

"Because the officers concerned have thrown themselves into an unwarranted clash with the mayor of Savannah: they requested no cooperation."

"As stated by the mayor, the unlawful conduct of these dry enforcement officers in the city of Savannah, and, therefore, bloodshed. (Please take notice that it is not I who make this assertion, but it is the mayor.)"

"By the affidavits of William Toby of Savannah, it appears that Mr. Henson cursed him in the most intolerable manner in Mr. Toby's own place of private business; and that Mr. Toby was forced to call the city police department for protection."

"I want to submit this common sense proposition," the letter continued, "The laws cannot be enforced by men who violate them in the flagrant manner proven in the case of Henson and those who were with him. Violence begets violence; lawlessness begets lawlessness. Unless the law officers of the union, state, cities, towns and counties enforce the laws in a legal manner, the necessary consequences will be that chaotic conditions will soon arise."

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY TO SOLVE

Authorities Searching for Man Supposed to Have Killed Another at Orlando.

(By The Associated Press)

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 30.—Authorities were searching tonight for a man who registered at a local hotel as W. E. Martin of Cleveland, in whose room R. Casoleto, alias Brown, was killed last night.

G. H. Hopkins of Athens, Ga., held for investigation, was released late today.

Officials said they were of the opinion that Casoleto was affiliated with an alleged confidence band operating in the state. His wife at St. Petersburg said she knew little of his business, but understood he was in the secret service. He was reared in Utica, N. Y., where his parents now reside, she said. She could throw no light on her husband's presence in Orlando.

It was learned that a man rapidly descended a fire escape from the hotel just after the shooting, and boarded a train passing through.

Not Known in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 30.—The man giving the name of G. H. Hopkins of Athens, Ga., who was held for a time today in Orlando, Fla., in connection with the killing of R. Casoleto, alias Brown, is not known here as far as could be learned by inquiries tonight.

FOUR FIREMEN HURT IN WAREHOUSE FIRE

(By The Associated Press)

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—Four firemen were injured and property and stock loss of \$75,000 suffered when fire gutted the Georgia-Carolina Paper company and the Bothwell Grocery company. The fire occurred in a chain of eight warehouses, all owned by J. T. Bothwell.

Half an hour after the fire started all the warehouses were in danger, as was the Augusta factory, one of Augusta's largest cotton mills, nearby.

The condition of the injured firemen is not regarded as serious. They were caught under a falling brick wall.

COUNTRY AND CITY.

By William H. Hayne.

All those who live with birds and trees, With happy herds and stately trees, Far from unhallowed thrist for grain, Sheltered by fields of waving grain, Must seem benignly pure and sweet. To those who walk with hurrying feet Amid the city's endless rush, Far from the country's pastoral hush, And yet the loveliest glade and glen, Remote from jostling lives of men, May grow, at last, like some Dead Sea, Lacking the current swift and free, Whose burden beats on soul and heart With tidal ebb of the mart. Potent with scenes of grief and gloom—"The sad, sweet music of humanity."

Old Papers for sale at Journal Office.

HERE IS MORE ABOUT MOVIE PROMOTER

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great possibilities in raising the ordinary tuber. She did a little experimenting, and today she owns the largest potato farm in New England, and personally superintends the planting and harvesting of her crop, which is always bought long before it is planted, so famous have her fine potatoes become.

The same spirit of indomitable perseverance and pluck must have been bequeathed to the son, for Board Stevens Williams is now at the top of the profession as a producer. Like his forceful mother, he has gone on and up, until, today, he ranks as one of the big producers of the country. The love he has for Hollywood is indicated in all that he has to say about the moving picture business, in spite of the fact that he admits the strenuousness of production. "When I am producing a picture," said Mr. Williams, "working hours are from six in the morning until twelve at night, and it takes seven weeks to make one movie, so it will be seen that it is not an easy life. However, after a picture, we usually rest for four or five weeks before going at it again."

"When I went to Hollywood in 1912 it was a city of 15,000 people; today its population numbers about 100,000. Los Angeles thrives on tourist and moving pictures, Californians estimating that the movies are worth annually \$200,000,000 to that state."

Asked as to the salaries reputed to be paid movie stars, Mr. Williams said that these were not exaggerated. "Mary Pickford is said to have received over one million dollars for five pictures in 1918, and I see no reason for doubting these figures, as under her contract she is paid \$250,000 for each picture. However, Miss Pickford has to pay for the cost of her productions."

Asked as to money made in the producing end, Mr. Williams called attention to the fact that most of the moving picture companies are financed by New York financiers. The author of "The Ghost Bride," which is the name of the next picture to be produced for Bryan Washburn, the manuscript of which Mr. Williams has with him, was paid \$5,000, just for the story on which the scenario will be founded. Mr. Williams says it costs anywhere from \$75,000 to \$200,000 to produce a picture of any magnitude.

Mr. Williams, in referring to his star, spoke of the clean-cut man he is, and his delightful home life, producing a photograph of Mr. Washburn, taken with his lovely young wife and two small sons. Mrs. Washburn is not on the screen.

Another very interesting picture was that of Leonid Kowalski, the youngest leading lady in the United States, a beautiful young woman, with Titian hair, who has just closed a season in Boston, and is now playing at the Capitol theatre in Dallas. Miss Powers will be starred by the Board Williams company next year.

Mr. Williams produces his pictures at The Brunton, which studio is also used for producing the exterior scenes of the Douglas Fairbanks pictures, by Nazimova, Bessie Barriscale, for Warner Kerigan, Betty Compson, and many other of the moving picture fraternity. The Brunton is the largest studio in the world. Recently, when used by Mary Pickford in staging the English hotel scene in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," \$32,000 was expended in producing that one scene alone. The stage of the Brunton is 334 feet long, and it is possible to produce four scenes on this stage at one time.

Owing to the financial depression all over the country, the past year has been a bad one for the moving picture industry, according to Mr. Williams, but since the first of October there has been a tremendous revival, fifty units having entered the field since that time. There are fifty-two motion picture studios at Hollywood, employing 42,000 people. Mr. Williams, who began his career on the stage, in 1908, just after his graduation, later becoming a vaudeville producer, in New York City, formed a moving picture corporation in 1916, but owing to the war active work was not undertaken until 1918. Since that time his rise in the profession has been rapid, and productions of the Bryant Washburn pictures is guarantee of the splendid success which has been his.

Mr. Williams will leave in a few days for Hot Springs, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henry Adair, at the Moody hotel, of which Mr. Adair is the manager, after which he will go to Maine for the Christmas holidays, leaving Maine on December 26 for Hollywood, where he will at once begin work on screening "The Ghost Bride," which he believes will be one of the best of the Washburn productions.

HERE IS MORE ABOUT
ARBUCKLE TRIAL

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Rufus L. Rignold of San Francisco, who was called to rebut defense evidence that injuries of the sort which resulted in the death of Miss Rappe could be caused by agencies other than external force. Dr. Rignold testified that he knew of no case of his own knowledge where such injury was purely internal or spontaneous in character.

Tomorrow there will be introduced the report of a medical commission of three which was named to determine whether Miss Rappe was in good health at the time she was alleged to have been injured.

Before adjournment today the defense offered to submit the case without argument, but the prosecution declined.

SHARP ISSUES OF WORLD DIPLOMACY

The Celebrated Shantung Controversy
Takes Its Place at Arms
Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Bringing with it some of the sharpest issues of world diplomacy, the celebrated Shantung controversy took its place today at the arms conference.

The result was an offer by the United States and Great Britain, accepted promptly by Japan and China, to assume the role of friendly advisers in a new attempt to solve the problem and end the long and bitter debate that has swept over three continents.

The plan for an exercise of American and British "good offices" is understood to have originated with the American delegation after it became apparent that China had resolved to raise the question in the conference proper. Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, as respective heads of the American and British groups, will meet tomorrow with the Japanese and Chinese to lay the basis of the negotiations.

On the eve of the first meeting, the Chinese delegates announced tonight that they would go into the discussions prepared to accept nothing less than unconditional withdrawal of the Japanese claims in Shantung. The attitude of Japan was not set forth so explicitly, but it was assumed the Japanese spokesmen would contend for the reservation insisted on in the recent diplomatic exchange between Tokio and Peking.

The advent of the Shantung question at the council table followed on the heels of a debate on the general subject of maintenance of foreign troops within Chinese borders, which, in its turn, had brought the conference to a consideration of some of the factors in Sino-Japanese relations. Speaking for Japan, Vice Foreign Minister Hanhara declared withdrawal of the Japanese troops from several parts of China outside Shantung must await definite assurances that the Chinese authorities would take more effective steps to maintain order.

At Hankow, said the Japanese delegate, reported disorders had justified Japan in keeping her troops where they are now stationed. He declared the armistice in north China were remaining under specific instructions of the Boxer protocol, and that those along the Chinese Eastern railway were acting under the inter-allied agreement of 1919. The willingness of Japan to withdraw her troops from Shantung, he asserted, was dependent on the establishment of an acceptable Chinese police force.

As a result of the discussion, the conference postponed its decision until its next meeting on Friday. Among the American delegates the belief tonight was that some general declaration of principle might be adopted finally, setting forth the opinion of the powers that all foreign troops on Chinese soil without treaty sanction would be withdrawn as soon as conditions warrant.

Along with the general subject of foreign troops was considered the problem of foreign telegraph and radio facilities, which have been installed in China without her specific consent, with the argument apparently tending toward a reference of that feature of the negotiations to a more general conference on pacific communications to be held next year.

In its approach to the Shantung problem, the conference is said to have been influenced by many intricate considerations. China's representatives have indicated that they wanted the question raised openly for all of the nine nations to debate, and one of the Chinese delegations, Dr. Wang, declared tonight that the "good offices" negotiations by no means meant that the subject would be adopted finally, setting forth the opinion of the powers that all foreign troops on Chinese soil without treaty sanction would be withdrawn as soon as conditions warrant.

Another complicating circumstance is that Japan bases her claim to Shantung on a direct grant contained in the treaty of Versailles, which has been ratified by five of the nine nations represented here, but which China refused to accept because of the Shantung section. Great Britain, France and Italy are also parties to the secret treaties by which during the war they promised to support Japan's claim to the Kai-Chow lease.

Facing this tangled situation, the American delegation is said to have felt that the proper way to deal with the question at the present stage of the far eastern negotiations would be through the tender of "good offices." Although maintaining liaison with the conference itself, it is expected that for the most part the negotiations will be carried on directly between the Chinese and Japanese delegates. At tomorrow's meeting Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour are to make preliminary suggestions, but thereafter they may be represented by authorized spokesmen at most of the Japanese-Chinese meetings.

Japanese delegations will take part in the discussions, Dr. Wang said, although no definite plans may be formulated as far as China is concerned, at a meeting between Wellington Koo, ambassador to Great Britain; Alfred Sze, minister to Washington, and Dr. Wang, the Chinese delegates.

The major point of difference, however, the Japanese proposal to disregard ships under construction in calculating naval strength, is viewed as a matter of policy, and a suggestion that is not open to debate so far as the United States is concerned. Neither the American government nor the American people will consent, it was stated authoritatively, to scrap fifteen capital ships averaging 50 per cent complete and upon which more than \$330,000,000 has been paid out as the equivalent of Japan's four new ships to be scrapped. The enormous sacrifice the United States government has offered to make, it was stated officially, must be reflected in the fleet ratio to be established with Japan. There was said to be no room for arguments on that point.

On every other possible basis of calculation considered by the experts, Japan could show not even the sixty per cent ratio proposed for her in the

HERE IS MORE ABOUT ARMS CONFERENCE

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agreement that is fair to all powers, particularly in view of the enormous disproportion of the sacrifices in ships and money the United States has offered to undertake.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Experts of the "big three" naval powers agreed today that they could not reach an accord on the basis of calculation to be used in measuring Japan's existing relative naval strength. They gave up the task and turned the problem back to their respective delegations to the arms conference. Upon its solution hangs the fundamental principle of the American naval limitation proposal, the "5-5-3" capital ship ratio.

The experts were substantially in agreement as to the accuracy of estimates of naval strength of each power originally submitted by the American conference group if the American plan of including all ships actually under construction in arriving at the ratio was followed.

The Japanese experts, however, insisted to the last that this was not the proper basis of calculation, proposing instead to disregard all ships now building by either power in determining relative naval strength.

The plenary delegates of the two powers will continue the discussion from this point, illuminated by such light as the studies of the experts have been able to throw on the technical questions involved.

Firm determination of the American delegates to insist upon the "5-5-3" ratio and inclusion of ships building in any estimate of naval strength was reiterated tonight of authority. The purpose of the Japanese delegation was not disclosed.

Since no call for an executive session of the conference delegates or for further meetings of the experts was issued, it was assumed that an attempt to settle the point by informal interchanges between the American and Japanese delegates themselves was in progress and might last several days.

There was a strong feeling in American and British circles that Japanese ultimately would accept the American method of calculation and the "5-5-3" ratio, not insisting upon a "10-10-7" ratio instead. This was based on the definite conclusion of the British and American experts that the Japanese naval officers had been unable to show any sound claim to a 70 per cent status on the basis of figures they have been able to present. There was expectation, however, that to any offer by the Japanese group to accept the "5-5-3" ratio would be coupled a condition as to an agreement on naval bases in the Pacific. That question has not been injected into the conference as yet in any form.

As a matter of fact, the subcommittee of naval experts quit where they started, at the capital ship ratio. It is known that in two weeks of technical discussion they have not touched upon any other point involved in the American plan of limitation. All such items as the ten year holiday, submarines, proportional allotments of tonnage in auxiliary craft of various kinds and the like, were deferred until the capital ship ratio problem was solved.

The conference of limitation of armament still stands tonight, so far as its major objective, the naval agreement, goes, at that point.

In Japanese circles urgent pleas to support the Japanese claim for a 70 per cent ratio were put forward, but they were based almost wholly on questions of national security and not upon claims as to present strength of the two navies. The only compilation of figures presented to support the 70 per cent estimate was that already authoritatively rejected by the American delegation exclusion of all ships under construction from the calculation and inclusion by Japan of pre-dreadnaughts more than twenty years old.

While there was vote taken today in the subcommittee of experts, the British and American groups were in full accord that the Japanese proposal was not sound and that it constituted a question of policy, not of facts. It was this situation that ended the experts' deliberations, for they were charged with only execution of faces, not with the shaping of policies. The delegations alone may formulate these and the matter went back to them.

For the American delegation the situation was described authoritatively as an agreement of the experts as to points of difference. These include minor questions relating to percentage of completion of ships under construction, whether battleships over twenty years old can be included in estimates of strength of modern navies and similar points. All of these, in the American view, are minor because they are questions of fact and can be resolved by disagreement.

The major point of difference, however, the Japanese proposal to disregard ships under construction in calculating naval strength, is viewed as a matter of policy, and a suggestion that is not open to debate so far as the United States is concerned. Neither the American government nor the American people will consent, it was stated authoritatively, to scrap fifteen capital ships averaging 50 per cent complete and upon which more than \$330,000,000 has been paid out as the equivalent of Japan's four new ships to be scrapped. The enormous sacrifice the United States government has offered to make, it was stated officially, must be reflected in the fleet ratio to be established with Japan. There was said to be no room for arguments on that point.

On every other possible basis of calculation considered by the experts, Japan could show not even the sixty per cent ratio proposed for her in the

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American plan. The application of the capital ship tonnage measurement to fix the ratio itself is a wide concession to Japan, it is said. If existing auxiliary craft were included in the computation on any basis, from total naval tonnage to inclusion of any selected particular type of ships in addition to capital ships, she would have far less than a 50 per cent ratio. The United States has an overwhelming preponderance in all auxiliary craft, yet sought no advantage in the agreement from that fact, it was said.

On the highest ratio Japan could be allowed by the figures presented that include ships under construction, her ratio was 59 per cent, and to reach that she would be permitted to include two old pre-dreadnaughts more than twenty years old, while the United States would discard all ships over twenty years old. Various tabulations were gone over by the experts, and in every case Japan's ratio fell below sixty per cent. To meet this condition the Japanese put forward their suggestion that only ships afloat be counted in estimating naval strength since in that way alone their estimate of 70 per cent could be attained. Both the American and British experts balked at this and a final recasting of the tabulations by the Japanese, presented today, added nothing to the situation as it had already shaped itself, so the subcommittee quit to await instructions from the delegates, the head of each expert group so reported to the chief of his delegation.

Admiral Baron Kato, active leader of the Japanese delegation, refused tonight to throw any light on what his group planned to do. In view of the

authoritative statement from the American delegation that the 70 per cent ratio suggested or the Japanese proposal as to the basis for calculating capital ship strength would not be entertained, it appeared likely that compromise offers from the Japanese group were in order.

HAS PLAN TO HELP MARITIME INDUSTRY

President of Munson Line Would Divide World into Shipping Zones.

(By The Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A plan to divide the world into shipping zones and allot routes to the various nations by joint agreement "thereby restricting cut-throat competition and restoring prosperity to the maritime industry," was made public today by Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship line.

The plan contemplates inviting delegates of the several maritime nations now attending the Washington conference, who are qualified to speak for their countries on marine subjects, to join American shipping men in drawing up agreements which would make the zoning system operative.

Mr. Munson said that if a conference could be arranged, he would propose that American and British ships should be allotted the traffic between the United States and Great Britain, while trade between the United States and Japan would be limited largely to American and Japanese lines.

Mr. Munson declared that the foundation for such a conference had been laid by Secretary Hughes in his opening address to the armament conference, when he said that the question of merchant shipping would be taken up later.

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